

Notes to tables

Data for the most recent period are provisional. Data on changes in stocks have been calculated by converting the relevant stocks into their original currencies using end-of-period exchange rates and subsequently converting the changes in stocks into US dollar amounts using period average rates. Flow or turnover data have been calculated by converting flows and turnover in original currencies into US dollar amounts using period average exchange rates.

Tables 1–8	The data in Tables 1–8 (the BIS international locational banking statistics) cover banks' unconsolidated gross international on-balance sheet assets and liabilities. These data are based on the residence of the reporting institution and therefore measure the activities of all banking offices residing in each reporting country. Such offices report exclusively on their own unconsolidated business, which thus includes international transactions with any of their own affiliates (for data on the BIS consolidated banking statistics, see Table 9). BIS reporting banks include banks residing in the G10 countries, Australia, Austria, the Bahamas, Bahrain, Bermuda, Brazil, the Cayman Islands, Chile, Chinese Taipei, Curacao, Cyprus, Denmark, Finland, Greece, Guernsey, Hong Kong SAR, India, Ireland, Isle of Man, Jersey, Korea, Luxembourg, Macao SAR, Malaysia, Mexico, the Netherlands Antilles (till Q3 2010), Norway, Panama, Portugal, Singapore, South Africa, Spain and Turkey. Locational by residence statistics of the latest quarter for Chile and Non-US banks in Bahamas relate to 2011Q2. Detailed tables, including time series data in CSV files, guidelines and information on breaks in series in the locational banking statistics, are available on the BIS website under http://www.bis.org/statistics/bankstats.htm .
Table 1	Local positions in foreign currency are available from all reporting banks except those in the United States. For Hong Kong SAR and Singapore, local positions include interbank business only ("Local" refers to positions vis-à-vis residents).
Tables 3 A–B	The data on external loans and deposits are derived from reporting as such or calculated by subtracting separately reported data on positions other than loans and deposits from total external assets and liabilities. The only exceptions are Bahrain and the Netherlands Antilles, which do not provide this information separately. Their data on international loans and deposits therefore equal the data on external assets and liabilities shown in Tables 2 A–B.
Tables 5	The positions in domestic currency (item A) cover all reporting countries, except the Netherlands Antilles, Singapore and South Korea, while those in foreign currency (item B) only relate to reporting countries that provide a detailed currency breakdown. The foreign currency positions of countries (Hong Kong SAR, Macao SAR, Netherlands Antilles and Singapore) that do not supply sufficient currency detail are shown in the item "unallocated" (item C).
Tables 5 B	Claims on non-banks include the positions of banks in the United States and their offshore branches vis-à-vis official monetary authorities.
Table 5 C	Excludes, on the assets side, the positions of banks in the United States and their offshore branches, which are indistinguishably included under positions vis-à-vis non-banks.
Table 5 D	The data cover all reporting banks, except those in the United States. For Hong Kong SAR and Singapore, local positions relate to interbank business only.
Table 6 A	Positions vis-à-vis Switzerland and vis-à-vis Germany include those vis-à-vis the BIS and ECB respectively. The residual item for Africa & Middle East includes the positions of banks in the United States vis-à-vis regional OPEC countries (including Bahrain). The "Other" item for developed European countries comprises the Faeroe Islands, Greenland and San Marino, which have been merged together due to only partial reporting by reporting central banks. For reasons of confidentiality, positions vis-à-vis certain countries may be included under the residual or unallocated items.
Tables 7 A–B	See notes to Tables 3 A–B. In the case of reporting country Singapore, the breakdowns of international loans and deposits by vis-à-vis country have been partly estimated.
Tables 8 A–B	The data in principle cover reporting banks' cross-border positions in all currencies plus local positions in foreign currency. Figures for Latin America include the Caribbean area. Positions vis-à-vis "related offices" cover cross-border positions only. In the case of banks in Canada, such positions are given for Canadian banks only. Claims on official monetary authorities of banks in the United States and their offshore branches are included under positions vis-à-vis non-banks.
Tables 9	The BIS consolidated international banking statistics are based mainly on the country of incorporation of the reporting institutions and measure the international lending activities of banks' head offices in the reporting countries and all their offices at home and abroad, with positions between offices of the same bank being netted out. In addition, foreign banks in reporting countries are requested to supply information about their international lending activities on an unconsolidated basis. The reporting countries comprise the G10 countries plus Australia, Austria, Brazil, Chile, Chinese Taipei, Denmark, Finland, Greece, Hong Kong SAR, India, Ireland, Luxembourg, Mexico, Norway, Panama, Portugal, Singapore, Spain and Turkey. Consolidated international and foreign claims (Tables 9A–E) do not include any on-balance sheet derivatives exposures. Furthermore, "Other exposures" covering derivatives (on- or off-balance sheet) and two contingent exposures, credit commitments and guarantees extended, shown in Table 9C are not part of foreign claims. The data in Tables 9 A–B cover BIS reporting banks' worldwide consolidated contractual

claims that are not adjusted for risk mitigants, such as guarantees and collateral. In addition, table 9A shows in column Q, as net risk transfers, aggregates on the reallocation of claims from the country of the immediate counterparty to that of the ultimate risk (ie a third-party guarantor or the head office of a legally dependent branch).

The data in Tables 9 A cover both foreign and international claims, while 9 B -E covers foreign claims only. International claims are defined as BIS reporting banks' cross-border claims in all currencies plus the local claims of their foreign affiliates in foreign currency. Foreign claims include in addition, reporting banks' foreign affiliates local claims in local currency, as shown below.

Types of claims			
A Cross-border claims	B Local claims of foreign affiliates in foreign currency	C Local claims of foreign affiliates in local currency	D Domestic claims in the reporting country
<i>International claims (A + B)</i>			
<i>Foreign claims (A + B + C)</i>			
The shaded area indicates claims excluded from the consolidated banking statistics; bold italics indicate claims published within the consolidated banking statistics.			

The data on individual nationality groups of reporting banks may differ from data published in national sources because the data presented relate to consolidated claims of domestically owned banks only, while published national sources may in certain cases cover the unconsolidated claims of local subsidiaries and branches of foreign banks as well.

Item "Other" for developed European countries comprises the Faeroe Islands, Greenland and San Marino. Denmark reports its data on an unconsolidated basis, Austria and Portugal report on a partially consolidated basis.

Detailed information on breaks in series in the consolidated banking statistics are available on the BIS website under <http://www.bis.org/statistics/consstats.htm>.

Table 9 A

This table covers the data on consolidated foreign claims of banks in 30 BIS reporting countries vis-à-vis individual countries. A breakdown of international claims by maturity and sector is also provided. The column J "Banks with head offices outside the country of residence" and column K "undisbursed credit commitments and backup facilities" have been discontinued upon introduction of claims on ultimate risk basis since Q4 2004.

Columns E and I which related to "unallocated" maturities and sectors have been removed from the table. Respective data can be calculated by difference.

Column Q on net risk transfers refers to the amounts outstanding of contractual claims which have been reallocated from the country of the immediate counterparty to that of the ultimate borrower as provided by 26 of 30 reporting countries. In principle, the country of the ultimate counterparty (or of ultimate risk) is considered to be the country where the guarantor of a financial claim resides or where the head office of a legally dependent branch is located. However, this definition is not yet consistently applied by all countries. In some cases the data exclude guarantees, while in others they also include claims on legally independent subsidiaries, without any explicit guarantee being given.

Table 9 B

This table provides the data on consolidated *foreign* claims vis-à-vis individual countries by nationality of banks in 30 BIS reporting countries. The grand total in the first column of the table also includes foreign claims of domestically owned banks in Finland, Hong Kong SAR, India, Luxembourg, Norway and Singapore, which are not shown separately in this table, as well as those of local subsidiaries and branches of foreign banks. European banks refer to domestically owned banks of European countries that report claims on an immediate borrower basis (i.e. Austria, Belgium, Denmark, Finland, France, Germany, Greece, Ireland, Italy, Luxembourg, the Netherlands, Norway, Portugal, Spain, Sweden, Switzerland, Turkey and the United Kingdom).

Table 9 C

As of current quarter, this table provides a sectoral breakdown of consolidated *foreign* claims of banks in 24 BIS reporting countries vis-à-vis individual countries on an ultimate risk basis. The grand total in the first column of the table comprises foreign claims of domestically owned banks in Austria, Australia, Belgium, Canada, Chile, Chinese Taipei, Finland, France, Germany, Greece, India, Ireland, Italy, Japan, the Netherlands, Norway, Portugal, Singapore, Spain, Sweden, Switzerland, Turkey, the United Kingdom and the United States. The difference between total and sector components represents unallocated amounts (I) and the difference between total and cross-border claims represents local claims of foreign affiliates in all currencies(U). Data on additional contingent exposures through derivatives (positive market value only), guarantees extended and credit commitments are also shown.

Table 9 D

This table provides (as of current quarter) a breakdown of consolidated *foreign* claims vis-à-vis individual countries on an ultimate risk basis by nationality of reporting banks (in 24 reporting countries). The grand

total in the first column of the table also includes foreign claims of domestically owned banks in Chinese Taipei, Finland, Norway and Singapore. European banks refer to domestically owned banks of European countries that report claims on an ultimate risk basis (i.e. Austria, Belgium, Finland, France, Germany, Greece, Ireland, Italy, the Netherlands, Norway, Portugal, Spain, Sweden, Switzerland, Turkey and the United Kingdom). German banks' foreign claims vis-à-vis developed countries are on an immediate borrower basis, except claims on the Greek public sector, which are on an ultimate risk basis.

Table 9 E As of current reporting quarter, this table provides a sectoral breakdown of consolidated foreign claims vis-à-vis individual countries by nationality of reporting banks on an ultimate risk basis. Data on other potential exposures through derivatives (positive market value only), guarantees extended and credit commitments are also shown. The grand total in the first column of the table comprises consolidated exposures of domestically owned banks in Austria, Australia, Belgium, Canada, Chile, Chinese Taipei, Finland, France, Germany, Greece, India, Ireland, Italy, Japan, the Netherlands, Norway, Portugal, Singapore, Spain, Sweden, Switzerland, Turkey, the United Kingdom and the United States. Exposures of banking groups vis-à-vis the home country are not included, as these are not foreign exposures. Claims of German banks are on an immediate borrower basis, except claims on the Greek public sector, which are on an ultimate risk basis.

Table 10 The data cover announcements of international syndicated credit facilities that are granted by syndicates consisting of at least two financial institutions (thus excluding bilateral deals) acting as lenders; the nationality of at least one of the syndicate banks must differ from that of the borrower. Facilities taking the form of amendments or derivative-like instruments such as currency swap facilities, interest rate swap facilities, etc. were excluded. Furthermore, only signed facilities with a maturity of at least three months are included. Finally, there are no restrictions on the purposes to which the proceeds of the facilities might be directed and the data therefore also include refinancing facilities. Sources: Dealogic Loan Analytics; BIS.

Tables 11–18 The methodology used to compile the securities statistics and a description of the coverage can be found on pages 13 to 17 of the *Guide to the international financial statistics* at <http://www.bis.org/publ/bispap14.htm>. In the sectoral breakdown, "governments" comprise central governments, other governments and central banks. "Financial institutions" comprise commercial banks and other financial institutions. The international debt securities data include "repackaged securities", for example the new global issues of Argentina, resulting from the April 2005 exchange offer. "Repackaged securities" which are exclusively domestically targeted are allocated to the domestic debt securities database, such as the Argentine "bonos de la reestructuración – DTO. 1735/04". Non-marketable securities issued by Brazil, the UK, Czech Republic, Belgium, and the US are excluded from the domestic debt securities data. For recent changes in the coverage of domestic debt securities data see <http://www.bis.org/statistics/coverage.htm>

Tables 12 B, 12 C, 12 D, 13 A, 13 B, 16 A, 16 B and 17 B present data based on the sector of the borrower itself and not on the sector of the parent company of the borrower or any guarantor. In Tables 13 A, 14 A and 15 A the data cover commercial paper and notes with an original maturity of up to one year. Gross issuance excludes issues redeemed in the same quarter. In Tables 16 A, 16 B, 17 A and in the memorandum items of Tables 13 A and 13 B, the domestic statistics cover 53 OECD and emerging market countries. The complete list of countries can be seen at <http://www.bis.org/statistics/qcsv/anx16a.csv>.

Figures for Bulgaria, Croatia, Egypt, New Zealand, Pakistan, Poland and Russia relate only to central government outstanding domestic debt securities. The domestic data for Argentina, Peru and Venezuela include local issues in foreign currency. The Chilean domestic debt securities data for financial institutions include "bonos y letras hipotecarias en circulación". Indian public sector domestic securities exclude those of government-guaranteed bodies. The Brazilian private sector and the Indian corporate sector issues only cover short-term paper, while no stocks data on bonds are available. The Colombian domestic data include only the public non-financial sector. The figures for Indonesia also include government issues for restructuring purposes. For the Netherlands, the source for data on domestic medium-term notes (MTNs) is different from that for data on domestic bonds, and there may therefore be some overlaps. Furthermore, data on domestic commercial paper (CP) include foreign issues in Dutch guilders. Issues of CDs by the Netherlands Bank are included under private short-term notes. French data on short-term notes also include foreign issues. The partly estimated data for the corporate sector of Singapore relate to issues in Singapore dollar only. UK data include domestically targeted issues in foreign currency by the Bank of England; commercial paper and medium-term notes issued by the private sector are missing. Data for US short-term notes include CDs plus other time deposits. The US data on domestic CP include foreign issues. Data for India relate to end-September 2010, while data for Belgium relate to end-June 2011.

In Tables 17 A and 17 B, data on remaining maturities of up to one year cover money market instruments and bonds and notes which are due for repayment within one year. For a few countries, no or only partial data are available on long-term domestic debt securities which are due for final repayment within one year.

Tables 19–22 The data are derived from the BIS regular OTC derivatives statistics and cover the notional amounts and gross market values outstanding of the worldwide consolidated OTC derivatives exposure of major banks and dealers in the G10 countries. Figures are adjusted for double-counting and cover foreign exchange, interest rate (single currency contracts only), equity, commodity and credit derivatives (CDS). The notional amount, which is generally used as a reference to calculate cash flows under individual contracts, provides a comparison of market size between related cash and derivatives markets. Gross market value is defined as the sum (in absolute terms) of the positive market value of all reporters' contracts and the negative market value of their contracts with non-reporting counterparties. It also measures the replacement cost of all outstanding contracts had they been settled in the reporting period.

Table 19 As of June 2007, item "unallocated" covers estimated positions of non-regular reporters based on the most recent Triennial Central Bank Survey 2007. For previous periods, the estimation is based on the Triennial Bank Survey 2004. "Gross credit exposure" includes gross market values after taking into account legally enforceable bilateral netting agreements. This item excludes CDS for all countries except for the US.

Table 20 B	Counting both currency sides of every foreign exchange transaction means that the currency breakdown sums to 200% of the aggregate.
Tables 20 C-22 C	The maturity brackets refer to residual maturities.
Tables 23 A–B	Notional principal is calculated as the number of contracts multiplied by the face value of the derivatives contract, converted into US dollars. In the case of equity index derivatives, the face value is calculated as the product of the contract's multiplier and the value of the underlying index. The notional amounts and the number of contracts outstanding corresponding to the equity index and single equity options contracts traded in North America were revised due to significant corrections by the data provider. Sources: FOWTRADEdata; Futures Industry Association; various futures and options exchanges; BIS.